

UNESCO AND ITS PROGRAMME
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THE
BASIC PROGRAMME

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UNESCO AND ITS PROGRAMME

A series of information pamphlets each of which deals with a particular aspect of the programme and work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Previous titles which have appeared in this series:

- I. *Unesco in 1950. Aims and Work of the Organization.* 1950. 21 pp.
- II. *The Basic Programme* adopted by the Fifth Session of the General Conference, Florence, 1950. 1950, 26 pp.
- III. *The Race Question.* 1950. 11 pp.
- IV. *Unesco and the Economic and Social Council.* 1950. 39 pp.
- V. *Technical Assistance for Economic Development. A Human Approach* 1950. 32 pp.
- VI. *Better History Textbooks.* 1951.
- VII. *Geography Teaching for International Understanding.* 1951. 37 pp.

THE BASIC PROGRAMME

*adopted by the Fifth Session of the
General Conference, Florence, 1950*



PREAMBLE

The following considerations have been set forth by the Executive Board of Unesco in order to stress the main ideas underlying the resolutions adopted by the General Conference. National Commissions are requested to make use of them, in the form they deem most suitable, in presenting Unesco's Basic Programme to the public.

Unesco was created in 1945. It is one of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. All the Member States of Unesco have adhered to the principles laid down in the Constitution. In defining the purpose of Unesco as that of advancing, through the educational and scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind, they have declared that the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil. They have agreed that peace must be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind.

Three main fields of work are prescribed for Unesco by its Constitution. The first is directly related to peace, namely : "to collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, through all means of mass communication"; and in this connexion the Organization has the special duty of recommending "such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image". The second field of work

is to "give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture", by three distinct methods, namely :

- (1) "by collaborating with Member States, at their request, in the development of educational activities";
- (2) "by instituting collaboration among the nations to advance the ideal of equality of educational opportunity, without regard to race, sex or any distinctions, economic or social"; and
- (3) "by suggesting educational methods best suited to prepare the children of the world for the responsibilities of freedom".

The third field of work is to "maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge". Here again three distinct methods are specified, namely :

- (1) "by assuring the conservation and protection of the world's inheritance of books, works of art and monuments of history and science, and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions";
- (2) "by encouraging co-operation among the nations in all branches of intellectual activity, including the international exchange of persons active in the fields of education, science and culture and the exchange of publications, objects of artistic and scientific interest and other materials of information"; and
- (3) "by initiating methods of international co-operation calculated to give the people of all countries access to the printed and published materials produced by any of them".

These fields of work are very extensive, and for practical reasons a selection has to be made of those activities that are to be undertaken at any particular time. This selection of policies and main lines of work is entrusted by the Constitution to the General Conference consisting of delegations of all Member States.

In discharging this responsibility the Conference has considered it useful to distinguish between Unesco's basic programme on the one hand, and its annual programme of particular activities on the other. While the annual programme naturally varies from year to year, according to the urgency of particular problems, the stage of development of individual projects, and the resources at the disposal of Unesco, the basic programme covers the policies and main lines of work of the Organization over a period of several years.

The programme is developed and executed in close co-operation with the United Nations and with other Specialized Agencies, with Member States, and with governmental and non-governmental organizations whose activities serve the purposes of Unesco. All Member States have undertaken "to develop and to increase the means of communication between their peoples and to employ these means for the purpose of mutual understanding and a truer and more perfect knowledge of one another's lives". They are required to make arrangements for the purpose of associating their principal bodies interested in educational, scientific and cultural matters with the work of Unesco, preferably through National Commissions on which these bodies are represented. Consequently the basic programme of Unesco is designed to guide and assist the activities of Member States in their pursuit of the objectives of the Organization as well as to direct the work of the Secretariat. At the same time, "with a view to preserving the independence, integrity and fruitful diversity of the cultures and educational systems of the States Members", Unesco "is prohibited from intervening in matters which are essentially within their domestic jurisdiction". The basic programme consequently deals primarily with those activities in the field of education, science and culture that are considered by the General Conference to be appropriate matters for international co-operative action.

In education, science and culture, as in other fields of human affairs, the range of matters considered to be of international, as distinct from purely national interest, has expanded considerably. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations in December 1948, has reinforced Unesco's own statement of its objectives by proclaiming the right of everyone to education, and "freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and in its benefits".

The main tasks of Unesco are :

- (1) to eliminate illiteracy and encourage fundamental education;
- (2) to obtain for each person an education conforming to his aptitudes and to the needs of society, including technological training and higher education;
- (3) to promote through education respect for Human Rights throughout all nations;

- (4) to overcome the obstacles to the free flow of persons, ideas and knowledge between the countries of the world;
- (5) to promote the progress and utilization of science for mankind;
- (6) to study the causes of tensions that may lead to war and to fight them through education;
- (7) to demonstrate world cultural interdependence;
- (8) to advance through the press, radio and motion pictures the cause of truth, freedom and peace;
- (9) to bring about better understanding among the peoples of the world and to convince them of the necessity of co-operating loyally with one another in the framework of the United Nations;
- (10) to render clearing-house and exchange services in all its fields of action, together with services in reconstruction and relief assistance.

The basic programme of Unesco consists of a number of resolutions, grouped under seven different heads :—

Education

Natural Sciences

Social Sciences

Cultural Activities

Exchange of Persons

Mass Communication

Relief Services

This arrangement arises from the practical need to link together certain activities that are closely related to each other. But the different chapters of the programme are all parts of the one enterprise designed to achieve the fundamental objective of the Organization as set out above.

A. EDUCATION

Unesco's task in education is to help Member States to ensure that their educational systems are adequate in every way to meet the needs of society and of the individual. The world is changing so rapidly as to provoke one of the grave crises of history. Moral and spiritual factors are given insufficient play. Ways of thought and life have not been adjusted to the discoveries of science and technology. Methods of teaching need re-examination; educational facilities require expansion.

The campaign against illiteracy, the need to increase the supply of teachers and technicians and to develop adult education, and the birth of new educational ideas and methods

—all call for consideration by Member States. In various countries efforts have been made to overcome the difficulties raised. Exchange of information about these efforts, discussion, and stimulation to experiment will all be necessary for the educational progress which the society of the future will require.

In addition to helping Member States to improve their existing educational systems, Unesco takes the initiative in helping them to extend these systems to meet new needs. In some parts of the world schools are almost unknown; illiteracy is prevalent, and even on the increase. Everywhere there is a need for the development of adult education. Finally, there are deficient or handicapped children for whom special treatment is required. Whatever their present handicaps, all human beings ought to be given the chance to take an active part in a common civilization.

From the standpoint of Unesco, better methods of education and a wider diffusion of literacy are not, however, ends in themselves. The final object must be to equip man to play his part harmoniously in the modern world. Today it is no longer enough that he should know his own land and his own people; he lives in a network of relationships that go beyond frontiers. In the modern world, all nations are interdependent, and they must learn to recognize it.

The task we have described will call for action in all fields of education. For the purposes of a programme the following proposals are submitted as the most urgent.

1. Improvement of Education through the Exchange of Information.

More progress could be achieved, and many mistakes avoided, if the experiments being made throughout the world in education and psychology were better known. Unesco collects information about such experiments, analyses it, and promotes its distribution, with the object of improving methods of teaching and furthering the international purposes of Unesco. Collection may often involve research and analysis is generally undertaken with the help of experts.

2. Extension of Education.

Opportunity in life depends for every man upon his opportunities for education. Hence Unesco has the duty of helping Member States to ensure for everybody whose education has

been neglected, interrupted or impeded, the chance to overcome his handicaps. Unesco cannot afford to neglect any sphere of education, but it must, for the reasons given, pay special attention to fundamental and adult education, and to the training of handicapped children.

3. Education for International Understanding.

The consciousness of the unity of mankind is still rudimentary and undeveloped. Teachers are only beginning to discover suitable methods; textbooks need to be improved. School-children know little about the international organizations of today and the services they can render to world peace and prosperity. Moreover, there are limits to what children can be expected to understand. Unesco must therefore help competent organizations and institutions in promoting education in world citizenship.

B. NATURAL SCIENCES

The natural and exact sciences, being objective and impartial, offer a particularly suitable field for action by Unesco.

Scientists have for long been grouped in a number of international associations, and Unesco has established contact with them in order to expand their work. In some branches, however, such associations are lacking. Here Unesco encourages their formation when it is clear that they would not only help science but also further the cause of international understanding. The mutual isolation of scientists is harmful to their work. Unesco will endeavour to bring them together. The work of liaison and exchange must therefore be improved, not only between scientists, in the same branch of study, but also between scientists in different branches.

Identical problems arise in different countries. No single country can solve them all; international co-operation is necessary. Unesco does not itself undertake scientific research. It can, however, help to develop international institutes and laboratories. Unesco will encourage particularly research designed to improve the conditions of life.

Laboratories and research institutes influence the development of human communities. All men should benefit from discoveries that can raise standards of living. Once men are in a position to improve their living conditions, they are able as never before to grow in mutual understanding.

1. Development of International Co-operation.

Scientific research benefits from a widespread exchange of information. Unesco's task is to help international organizations of scientists, in particular by encouraging the meeting and movement of experts, to help in the co-ordination of international scientific Congresses, to promote the classification and analysis of specialized publications and to overcome difficulties of language by standardizing scientific terminology and by encouraging multilingual dictionaries. In order to ensure speedier exchanges between scientists, Unesco maintains scientific co-operation offices in those areas where they are most urgently needed.

2. Assistance to Research, especially for the Improvement of the Living Conditions of Mankind.

Large sums are devoted every year in many countries to scientific research. Unesco cannot compete with these efforts, but it can render genuine service in the international field and in the common interest by detecting gaps in the development of research and helping to fill them. Thus, for example, it encourages institutes for the study of biological factors in different climates or the development of certain wide areas, and it participates in the plans for creating United Nations laboratories.

3. Teaching and Popularization of Science.

All men need access to basic scientific knowledge in order that they may better understand their world. They should also know that such knowledge depends in large measure on the result of international co-operation. The object throughout should be not so much to accumulate knowledge as to develop an attitude of mind and an understanding of the effects of applying science to modern conditions and to the development of human society.

C. SOCIAL SCIENCES

No attempts to better the lot of man can meet with success unless they take account of his environment. Unesco must therefore place social sciences in the foreground of its field of study. International co-operation is itself a phenomenon deserving scientific study.

The social scientist, therefore, moving in a sphere where this international co-operation is at once most needed and least advanced, has three jobs to do: to improve his technique through international contacts; to bring this technique to bear on Unesco's immediate problems; and to find out specifically what methods and conditions of co-operation will be most effective in promoting international understanding.

Because social tensions may be the precursors of acts of war, the study of their origin, nature and development is a matter of the greatest importance. Again, technical developments, which can contribute so much to material progress, may do more harm than good unless there is an appreciation of the moral and intellectual questions involved in their use.

For Unesco, successful action in the field of the Social Sciences demands an exact knowledge of the conditions in which the action is to be carried out and of the psychological reactions it may provoke. Unesco will try to find better ways of gathering such knowledge.

The major international organizations established in the first half of the twentieth century are especially worth studying. In a world becoming more complex, and more highly organized, the study of the various forms of international co-operation may make it possible both to improve that co-operation and to extend it to new fields.

1. Development of International Co-operation.

There are three ways in which Unesco can help in the teaching and development of the social sciences. These are by meetings which may result in new contacts and exchanges of views, through translation and documentation services, and through the standardization of technical terminology.

2. Studies of Social Tensions.

International co-operation having been obtained, it must be brought to bear on particular studies related to the purposes of Unesco—such as that of social tensions. When research gives results, they must be disseminated as widely as possible as a means of preventing or arresting the growth of mass mental attitudes that endanger peace.

3. Studies of International Co-operation.

The organs of international co-operation have sufficiently developed to make a study of them by the methods of

Social Science worth while. A better understanding of the present techniques of co-operation is bound to increase their effectiveness.

D. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Historical monuments, folk traditions, a national style of art—in such things a people shows its individuality. But a world culture comes from intermingling. Unesco's first task is to foster international relations by arranging for thinkers, writers, artists and their ideas to move freely across national frontiers. Unesco forms a meeting ground for the cultures of the world. It stimulates nations to develop their literature, art and science and see them as parts of a world heritage. It helps Member States to protect works of art from neglect or violence and from the ravages of time, and it assists in bringing artists and writers before the world. It uses every means to ensure that all people, regardless of social condition, shall have access to the best works of every land and every age.

Unesco therefore organizes international action by urging Member States to apply technical and legal measures which will protect monuments and works of art. It recommends the adoption of measures whereby conditions of freedom and independence will be guaranteed to artists and writers.

Culture, however, should not become the close preserve of a minority. If it loses touch with humanity it atrophies and becomes sterile. Here, as in other fields, Unesco helps intellectuals better to serve humanity. It encourages the efforts of Member States to strengthen their cultural development, especially through the training of Youth and through Adult Education.

1. International Co-operation.

Small gatherings of experts, or larger ones of international associations of scholars, can do a great deal for cultural co-operation. Unesco accordingly aids and encourages such meetings, at the same time associating these experts and associations with its own programme. The exchange of specialized information depends largely on documentary and bibliographical services; here again Unesco can do much useful work. Further, one of the great needs of the world today is an objective study of some of those concepts which

engender misunderstanding and conflict. To investigation of these matters, to surveys and to round table meetings, Unesco invites representative thinkers for discussion and debate.

2. Protection of Creative Work and its Authors.

For the preservation of works of art and historical monuments every State is responsible both to its own people and to mankind. But international co-operation is also necessary to spread wide the knowledge of method. Unesco encourages and helps this activity, offering technical assistance and, in exceptional cases, where resources are inadequate, aid in the raising of funds. Legal problems are involved also, as in the question of access to archaeological sites; and Unesco may take the initiative towards the solution of such problems by international agreement.

The creation of new philosophical, artistic or literary work, on the other hand, should be fostered by the assertion and defence of the independence of the thinker, writer and artist. Unesco seeks to promote international co-operation in order to ensure respect for this independence throughout the world. It seeks constantly to remove existing legislative discrepancies that affect adversely the protection and distribution of creative work. Unesco favours all efforts to remedy the present state of affairs and is endeavouring to bring about the conclusion of a universal convention on this subject that will give equal consideration to the interests of the authors, the industry, the workers and the general public.

3. Dissemination of Culture.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms that "everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community". To make a reality of this right, which is implicit also in the Constitution of Unesco, great efforts are required of all countries. Unesco will assist Member States by providing information, carrying out studies, making recommendations and, where necessary, itself taking practical action in order to direct the education of both youth and adults towards a better understanding of the culture of mankind. Finally, means should be found for improving the quality of the reproduction and translation of artistic and literary works and for their wide dissemination. Millions may thus benefit by acquiring a clearer sense of human values.

E. EXCHANGE OF PERSONS

Study abroad not only gives insight into new discoveries and techniques but also helps the inhabitants of one country to adapt themselves to the ways of life and thought of another. Accordingly, Unesco encourages people with different national, social and cultural backgrounds to visit other countries either for general education or for professional training.

Unesco systematically reviews the arrangements for international fellowships and other facilities for study abroad, such as seminars and study tours for workers and young people and short-term teaching appointments. These existing arrangements can be more effectively planned and co-ordinated; better guidance can be given to those concerned; and obstacles to circulation may be removed. Thus Unesco can assess requirements, promote new projects, and establish principles of sound administration.

The world today suffers from a shortage of experts and technicians in almost every field of activity—a shortage that is felt in the execution of Unesco's own programme. Unesco is accordingly doing its best to multiply fellowships as well as facilities for short periods of study. It is itself able to award annually a limited number of fellowships.

1. *Clearing-house.*

The Clearing-house makes information available to Member States, governmental and other organizations, institutions and persons concerned with education in order to advise those wishing to study abroad, to ensure a closer co-ordination of already existing activities, and to stimulate new programmes. In the publication of the volume *Study Abroad* a methodical attempt is made to list all facilities for study abroad available to students in the various countries of the world. This work must be constantly kept up to date through the continual collection of new data and by the regular publication of supplements reflecting the course and, it is to be hoped, the development of arrangements for intellectual exchanges.

2. *Promotion.*

In order to encourage the international exchange of persons, Unesco seeks to increase facilities for those requiring financial assistance and to promote broader and more varied programmes. It also suggests the best means of ensuring that

programmes of study abroad will serve the cause of international understanding.

3. *Fellowship Administration.*

The award of fellowships enabling qualified candidates to study abroad is one of the means by which Unesco can implement its own programme, inasmuch as holders of travel fellowships financed by Unesco can be associated with the projects and activities of the Organization. Unesco can also give help and advice to institutions wishing to consult it about the planning of international fellowship programmes and it furthermore organizes internships for students.

F. MASS COMMUNICATION

Press, film and radio can do much to help international understanding. Understanding depends on information, and in a free world the right to this is part of the right to education. Hence the importance that Unesco attaches to this part of its work.

Unesco's first task is to make a survey of the present resources for mass communication, as the basis for improving them. Unequal technical development in various countries has often led to such disparities that what should be normal for all is often in fact the privilege of the few. Unesco is therefore building up a clearing-house for the exchange of data on public information systems so that all may benefit from one another's experience. This is not enough. Unesco must also encourage the scientific study of the problems of mass communication and promote professional training in the light of present-day needs. Nor do knowledge or training solve all the problems, so long as ideas and technical materials cannot freely cross national frontiers. It follows that Unesco in its survey of present resources also collects data about such obstacles to a free flow, and seeks to surmount them by international agreements—if they are necessary—or in other suitable ways.

According to the terms of its Constitution, Unesco collaborates "in the work of advancing mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through all means of mass communication". Throughout the world, consequently, it stimulates the use of press, film, radio and related media to promote social progress and international understanding.

It also uses them to enlighten the public about the activities and objectives of Unesco itself.

To sum up, Unesco needs mass communication to promote international peace and respect for human rights; to these ends Unesco hopes to exploit mass communication to its utmost.

1. Improvement of Means and Technique of Information.

Unesco has set up an information clearing-house to deal with all problems concerning mass communication, including professional and technical training and the techniques and influence of the press, film and radio. In this connexion, exact information is collected by field surveys.

2. Reduction of Obstacles to the Free Flow of Information.

Progress in the field of mass communication requires the reduction and, if possible, the removal of certain obstacles. Means of overcoming them must be investigated and adequate measures recommended to Member States, to whom appropriate international conventions must be submitted for ratification. The free flow, which Unesco thus seeks to promote, should cover not only ideas and news of an informative nature but all audio-visual material serving educational, scientific and cultural purposes.

3. Action through Press, Film and Radio.

While encouraging, within the scope of its capacities and the limits of its programme, the practical activities of the press, cinema and radio, Unesco intends also to employ the facilities they offer for the purposes laid down in its Constitution. It accordingly encourages directors and producers through discussion and the supply of material, to take due account of the services to be rendered to international understanding in the fields of education, science and culture. It also keeps them informed of its own activities and supplies them with appropriate material ready for immediate use.

G. RELIEF ASSISTANCE SERVICES

All those things we hold valuable in education, science and culture are from time to time threatened by disaster

—whether natural or at the hands of man. Help for the victims of such misfortunes, if it is to be really effective, must be co-ordinated and directed where it is most needed. Unesco has undertaken, within the sphere of its competence, to collect, analyse and distribute information about the nature and extent of the help required.

This documentary service provides a basis for three types of action : in the first place, Unesco gives direct aid to devastated countries by gifts of material or by the provision of services, drawing for this purpose on a Relief Fund to which it contributes from its own budget.

This direct aid is supplemented, in view of the modest resources available, by campaigns for voluntary aid in which Unesco unites its efforts with those of other organizations pursuing similar aims. These campaigns are capable of producing substantial results.

Lastly, Unesco encourages voluntary work camps conducted in accordance with the aims of Unesco and engaged in reconstruction tasks to become centres of international understanding.

THE BASIC PROGRAMME

The following Programme was adopted by the Fifth Session of the General Conference held at Florence, 1950.

A. EDUCATION

1. Improvement of Education through Exchange of Information.

Unesco shall assist the improvement of education by promoting the exchange of information in this field.

To this end, it will :

Promote by means of financial aid or services, the development of organizations, unions, associations, and institutions making a significant contribution to international educational co-operation;

Collect information, especially :

On the theory and practice of the various educational systems in their most significant aspects;

On the administrative, social and economic status of teachers;

On important educational institutions and centres engaged in research on teaching techniques or psychology, especially university institutes devoted to the improvement of educational techniques;

Encourage enquiries and study on the most urgent educational problems—from the pre-school to the university level—on the ways in which they have been solved or the obstacles to their solution, and to that end more especially :

Study suitable methods for the teaching of science and their educational value;

Collect and analyse statistical data on education and for that purpose promote the standardization of educational terminology;

Ensure the dissemination of information collected, especially by publishing such periodicals or reports as are essential for the exchange of information on results secured and experiments in progress;

Assist in the preparation and exchange of educational material.

2. *Extension of Education.*

Unesco shall place the technical resources of the Organization at the service of Member States with a view to encouraging and assisting them to establish or develop educational systems, particularly for fundamental education, adult education and education for handicapped children.

I. Fundamental Education and Adult Education.

To this end Unesco will :

Encourage experiments in fundamental education and make available on request to the organizers of such experiments, the assistance of teams of experts;

Encourage the training of staff and the production of material for fundamental education, and, in particular, the establishment of centres to this end;

Stimulate the formation in Member States of national associations or committees for the development and improvement of fundamental education;

Collaborate with universities, scientific institutions, and educationists in general;

In the initiation of research into the most appropriate methods of fundamental education;

In assisting them to take an active part in fundamental education campaigns;

Encourage experiments in adult education and make available on request to the organizers of such experiments, the assistance of teams of experts;

Stimulate the formation or the more efficient working in Member States of national associations or committees for the development and improvement of adult education;

Co-operate with universities, scientific institutions and educationists in general in assisting them to take an active part in adult campaigns.

II. Education for Handicapped Children.

Unesco shall help Member States to solve, through suitable education and re-education, the individual and collective problems raised by handicapped children.

To this end, it will :

Encourage the development, in Member States, of psychological, educational and social assistance, with a view to incorporating handicapped children into the existing social structure; and encourage, especially, the establishment of

observation and re-education centres and of special schools or experimental classes;

Encourage the development, for those children who need it, of education designed to prevent maladjustment, both at school and in the family and more particularly stimulate enquiries and experiments regarding educational methods and media;

Help to improve the training of the various classes of personnel concerned with education designed to prevent maladjustment and with special education for other types of handicapped children.

3. Education for International Understanding.

Unesco shall assist in developing education designed to "promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups", and to "further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace", in conformity with Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

To this end, it will :

Assist educational authorities and teachers to prepare for use in primary and secondary schools examples of curricula and methods designed to increase, through all school subjects, particularly history, geography, literature, modern languages and civics, international understanding and a sense of objectivity;

Encourage the training of teachers and the improvement of textbooks and teaching materials from the point of view of international understanding;

Assist Member States to develop higher education dealing with the various aspects of international relations and the inter-action of the various cultures and the various civilizations;

Encourage the development of experimental research into education for international understanding and the obstacles that stand in its way;

Assist in extending and improving teaching about the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies;

Encourage the teaching, by appropriate methods, of the principles of Human Rights and their application;

Encourage the activities of youth movements and adult education organizations, including international voluntary

work camps, which contribute to the development of international understanding.

B. NATURAL SCIENCES

1. *Development of International Co-operation.*

Unesco shall encourage international co-operation in the field of the Natural Sciences, assist the development of the means of achieving such co-operation and facilitate its extension to all regions of the world.

To this end, it will :

Promote by means of financial aid or of services the development of international scientific organizations, unions, associations and institutions making a significant contribution to international scientific co-operation;

Arrange for the publication of lists of research institutes and their expert staffs, of scientific equipment, periodicals, and of indexing, abstracting and documentation services;

Promote the classifying, indexing and abstracting of scientific and technical publications;

Promote the standardization of scientific and technical terminology in the main languages of the world;

Develop Field Science Co-operation Offices to facilitate the spread of knowledge, the co-ordination of research and the application of the results obtained.

2. *Assistance to Research, especially for the Improvement of the Living Conditions of Mankind.*

Unesco shall assist research to improve the living conditions of mankind.

To this end, it will :

Encourage and assist research centres and co-ordinating bodies engaged in work of this type having international or regional interest;

Participate actively in the establishment of United Nations laboratories.

3. *Teaching and Popularization of Science.*

Unesco shall encourage and facilitate the spread of scientific knowledge and the cultivation of a scientific outlook, as

well as a better understanding of the role of science and technology in modern society.

To this end, it will :

Study the content of science syllabuses at the various levels of school and university teaching, and recommend any appropriate action;

Stimulate and facilitate, with special attention to the general public, activities likely to promote a better understanding of science and technology and of their role in society.

C. SOCIAL SCIENCES

1. Aid to International Scientific Collaboration.

Unesco shall encourage international co-operation in the field of the Social Sciences, assist the development of the means of achieving such co-operation and facilitate its extension to the various regions of the world.

To this end, it will :

Facilitate the establishment and the development in fields where the need is felt, of international associations able to make a significant contribution to international co-operation in connexion with the social sciences, and assist, by means of financial aid or services, existing organizations which are making such a contribution;

Assist in improving and developing classification, abstracting and indexing services in social sciences documentation;

Encourage the standardization of scientific and technical terminology in the principal languages of the world;

Encourage the improvement and development of teaching in the social sciences;

Study, as regards the social sciences, Unesco's active participation in the establishment and operation of United Nations research centres or laboratories;

Develop Field Science Co-operation Offices to facilitate, in the field of the social sciences, the spread of knowledge, the co-ordination of research and the application of the results obtained.

2. Studies of Social Tensions.

Unesco shall facilitate the study of social and economic conditions and of mental attitudes likely to provoke

tensions that threaten peace; shall seek means of remedying such conditions and attitudes, calling these means to the attention of Member States and the competent organs of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies; and shall disseminate as widely as possible the conclusions of such studies.

3. *Studies of International Co-operation.*

Unesco shall promote and facilitate research into the principles, techniques and media of international co-operation with a view to increasing their effectiveness.

To this end, it will study :

The comparative value of various forms of international contact in inculcating an international outlook;

The structure, operation and development of inter-governmental organizations devoted to international co-operation, particularly the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies;

D. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

1. *International Co-operation.*

Unesco shall encourage international co-operation in the fields of Philosophy and the Humanistic Studies, Arts and Letters, Museums, Monuments and Historic Sites, and Library services and documentation, and facilitate the extension of such co-operation to the various regions of the world.

To this end, it will :

Facilitate the establishment of associations for international intellectual and cultural co-operation, assist, by means of financial aid and services, existing organizations and associate them with the implementation of the programme of Unesco;

Encourage the exchange of ideas between thinkers, scholars, writers and artists from different countries on subjects of importance to civilization, and facilitate the publication of the results of this work;

Assist in improving and developing classification, abstracting and indexing services in cultural activities documentation.

2. *Preservation of the World's Cultural Heritage.*

Unesco shall encourage and assist Member States, through technical and legal measures and by all appropriate means, to ensure the conservation and the protection of works, monuments or documents forming the cultural heritage of mankind;

To this end, it will :

Encourage the exchange of information, and co-operation between Member States as regards :

Modern methods of protecting, preserving and restoring monuments and historic sites;

Methods of preservation and presentation adopted in museums;

The carrying out of archaeological excavations of general interest;

Facilities, from the States concerned, for access to archaeological sites by archaeologists;

To provide on request, technical advice on the preservation of monuments and historical sites to any Member State that may declare itself willing to contribute financially to this work;

Encourage Member States to arrange for the protection of their monuments and other cultural treasures from the dangers of armed conflict;

Encourage Member States to make their cultural heritage easily accessible to the public in their own country and to nationals of other countries;

Ask Member States to establish, maintain or complete a photographic documentation of their monuments, works of art and other cultural treasures, to promote the exchange of this documentation, and to encourage the setting up of a number of depositories, in which reproductions of the most representative and vulnerable works may be collected.

3. *Protection of Creative Workers.*

Unesco shall encourage and help Member States, through technical and legal measures and by all appropriate means, to ensure for those who maintain and increase the cultural heritage of mankind, all things needed for the accomplishment of their work.

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To this end, it will :

Study and propose appropriate measures to ensure for scholars, writers and artists, favourable conditions for the unhampered practice of their activity;

Encourage the harmonization of national legislation and international agreements now in force relating to copyright and, in particular, the conclusion of a universal convention.

4. Dissemination of Culture.

Unesco shall encourage and assist Member States promoting a better appreciation of the wealth of different cultures.

To this end, it will :

Encourage in Member States the development and improvement of teaching concerning the arts;

Arrange for the publication of works designed to provide an understanding of the scientific and cultural aspects of the history of mankind, showing the developments and the mutual influences of culture;

Arrange for the publication of comprehensive studies in order to ensure that certain cultures, not sufficiently known, shall be able to contribute to the intellectual and artistic heritage of mankind.

Stimulate and facilitate the circulation of artistic literary and scientific works within and between Member States and to encourage the preparation of reproductions, recordings and of documentary films dealing with the arts;

And arrange for the publication of an international review of arts;

Promote the translation of classics or contemporary works into as many languages as possible;

Encourage and facilitate the circulation, exchange, loan and purchase of books and publications between Member States;

Encourage Member States to develop bibliographic and documentation services, and to prepare and publish national bibliographies and, in particular, select lists of best books;

Disseminate information concerning methods of reproducing documents, particularly by microfilm; and encourage the exchange of these documents;

Encourage the creation and development of public libraries;

Encourage and facilitate the professional training of librarians, documentation specialists and bibliographical experts;

Encourage the preparation and publication of special international bibliographies by establishing regular contacts between the different institutions and organizations interested in this work;

Operate and develop an international Unesco coupon scheme to enable institutions and individuals in "soft-currency" countries to buy books and periodicals in other countries and use this scheme for other types of educational, scientific and cultural material.

E. EXCHANGE OF PERSONS

1. *Clearing-house.*

Unesco shall develop clearing-house and research activities on exchange of persons programmes.

To this end, it will :

Collect, classify and publish relevant material on programmes of international educational, scientific and cultural interchange;

Collect information on study facilities in different countries, particularly in Unesco's own fields of interest, to assist Member States in planning their fellowship programmes;

Develop standards and criteria for the administration and assessment of programmes of exchange of persons and make the results available to governments on request;

Continue studies on barriers to the movement of persons for educational, scientific and cultural purposes.

2. *Promotion.*

Unesco shall encourage, all types of international exchange programmes in the field of education, science and culture.

To this end, it will :

Determine the needs for study abroad, particularly with respect to international fellowships and make the results of such studies available to Members States on request;

Stimulate the establishment of additional fellowships and travel grants;

Assist organizations engaged in the interchange of teachers, young people, craftsmen, and agricultural and industrial workers for educational or cultural purposes.

3. *Fellowship Administration.*

Unesco shall sponsor and administer a programme of Unesco fellowships and internships.

To this end, it will :

Administer, in collaboration with international organizations, National Commissions or other suitable bodies in Member States, fellowships financed, wholly or in part, by Unesco, to be awarded to individuals engaged in studies directly related to the permanent programme of Unesco;

Administer a limited number of internships for the study of the Unesco programme;

Collaborate, when required by donors, in the administration of fellowships offered in fields of Unesco interest, by governments and by voluntary organizations or individuals recommended by Member States or National Commissions.

F. MASS COMMUNICATION

1. *Improvement of Means and Techniques of Communication.*

Unesco shall provide services designed to stimulate the development of the means and techniques of mass communication.

To this end, it will :

Make provision, in collaboration with appropriate national and international documentation and research agencies, for the regular dissemination of scientific studies and exchange of information on the techniques and effects of press, film, radio and similar methods;

Assist in improving the general and technical training of professional personnel;

Encourage scientific study of the respective influences of the various means of mass communication on the development of education, science and culture.

2. *Reduction of Obstacles to the Free Flow of Information.*

Unesco shall provide services and initiate action designed to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image and to remove obstacles to the circulation of educational, scientific and cultural materials.

To this end, it will :

Assemble, analyse and maintain documentation on the nature and effects of such obstacles and on the means of reducing or removing them;

Encourage public support for the removal of such obstacles, in particular by arranging for the publication of reports;

Propose the adoption of recommendations to Member States on practical measures to be taken within the framework of their national legislation;

Obtain the approval of appropriate international agreements;

Assist and advise governments, upon request, in the drafting of clauses relating to the free flow of ideas for inclusion in bilateral or multilateral conventions;

Take part in the work of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies to facilitate effective freedom of information.

3. Action through Press, Film and Radio.

Unesco shall use and stimulate the use of press, film, radio and other means of mass communication in the service of peace and human welfare, in support of the purposes and programme of the Organization, and for the dissemination of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

To this end, it will :

Enlist co-operation in the field of mass communication by making available to producers and users suitable materials and services, and by organizing meetings of producers and users;

Carry on appropriate production activities.

The Member States are invited to use all the means available to them in virtue of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of their national laws, to combat the propagation, through the press, film, radio and all other such means of information, of national, racial and religious intolerance.

G. RELIEF ASSISTANCE SERVICES

1. Information on Needs.

Unesco shall collect and evaluate, with the help of the States concerned, detailed information on the changing nature and extent of the educational, scientific and cultural needs

arising from the devastations caused by war or other calamities.

2. *Direct Assistance.*

Unesco shall provide direct assistance for devastated countries in the form of gifts in kind or services, drawing, as the Executive Board directs, on a relief fund specially established for that purpose.

3. *Voluntary Assistance Campaigns.*

Unesco shall appeal to the solidarity of Member States with a view to promoting, maintaining and organizing, through public campaigns, the development of mutual assistance for devastated countries.

"... **P**EACE must be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind." This principle, to which the Member States of Unesco have subscribed, is the binding force that links the activities of the Organization to its Basic Programme. Within the framework of Unesco's 10 main tasks, as described on pages 3 and 4 of the present booklet, a score of publications are issued which deal with various aspects of education, science and culture. Some publications, however, merit special attention here insofar as they relate to the Basic Programme of Unesco.

1. To eliminate illiteracy and encourage fundamental education: *Fundamental Education* (\$0.25; 1/6; 75 frs.); *Co-operatives and Fundamental Education* (\$0.60; 3/6; 160 frs.); *The Mexican Cultural Mission Programme* (\$0.45; 2/6; 125 frs.); *The Haiti Pilot Project* (\$0.35; 2/-; 100 frs.).

2. To obtain for each person an education conforming to his aptitudes and to the needs of society, including technological training and higher education: *Professional Training of Journalists* (\$0.40; 2/-; 100 frs.); *Training for Radio* (\$0.40; 2/-; 100 frs.); *Education by Radio* (\$0.40; 2/-; 100 frs.); *Education for Librarianship* (\$0.65; 4/-; 200 frs.).

3. To promote through education respect for Human Rights throughout all nations: *Human Rights-Exhibition Album* (\$3; 16/-; 800 frs.); *Race and Culture*, by Michel Leiris (\$0.25; 1/6; 75 frs.).

4. To overcome the obstacles to the free flow of persons, ideas and knowledge between the countries of the world: *Study Abroad*, Vol. III, 1950/51 (\$1.25; 5/-; 250 frs.); *Study Abroad: Vacation Study Supplement*, 1951 (\$0.45; 2/9; 135 frs.).

5. To promote the progress and utilization of science for mankind: *Impact* (quarterly). Annual subscription, Vol. I. \$0.50; 3/-; 150 frs.; Vol. II. \$1; 6/-; 300 frs.; *Inventories of Apparatus and Materials for Teaching Science*, Vol. I. *Primary, Secondary and Vocational Schools* (\$1; 6/-; 300 frs.); Vol. II. *Universities* (\$2; 12/3; 600 frs.); Vol. III. *Technical Colleges*. Part. I. *Veterinary Sciences* (\$1.20; 7/-; 350 frs.).

6. To study the causes of tensions that may lead to war and to right them through education: *Contemporary Political Science* (\$5; 25/-; 1,200 frs.); *International Social Science Bulletin* (quarterly), Annual subscription (\$1.50; 9/-; 440 frs.).

7. To demonstrate world cultural interdependence: *Museum* (quarterly), Annual subscription: \$5; 21/-; 1,000 frs.; *Catalogue of Colour Reproductions of Painting from 1860 to 1949* (\$1.50; 8/-; 400 frs.); *Catalogue of Colour Reproductions of Paintings prior to 1860* (\$2.; 10/-; 600 frs.).

8. To advance through the press, radio and motion pictures the cause of truth, freedom and peace: *World Communications* (\$2.50; 13/6; 650 frs.).

9. To bring about better understanding among the peoples of the world and to convince them of the necessity of co-operating loyally with one another in the framework of the United Nations: "Towards World Understanding" series of six booklets.

10. To provide clearing-house and exchange services in all its fields of action, together with services in reconstruction and relief assistance: *The Book of Needs of 15 War-Devastated Countries in Education, Science and Culture*. I (\$1; 5/-; 250 frs.); *The Book of Needs in Education, Science and Culture of War-Devastated Countries*. II (\$1.30; 6/6; 325 frs.).

These and other Unesco publications can be obtained direct by post or through any good bookseller from the sales agents listed on the back cover. Where there is not as yet a Unesco sales agency in a particular country, orders may be sent direct to Paris.

UNESCO SALES AGENTS

- ARGENTINA. Editorial Sudamericana, S.A., Alsina 500, Buenos Aires.
 AUSTRALIA. H. A. Goddard Ltd., 255a George Street, Sydney.
 AUSTRIA. Wilhelm Frick Verlag, 27 Graben, Vienna, I.
 BARBADOS. S.P.C.K. Bookshop (Regional Office Caribbean Area), Broad Street, Bridgetown.
 BELGIUM. Librairie Encyclopédique, 7 rue du Luxembourg, Brussels IV.
 BOLIVIA. Libreria Selecciones, Avenida 16 de Julio 216, Casilla 972, La Paz.
 BRAZIL. Livraria Agir Editora, Rua Mexico 98-B, Caixa postal 3291, Rio de Janeiro.
 BURMA. Burma Educational Bookshop, 551-3 Merchant Street, P.O. Box 222, Rangoon.
 CAMBODIA. Comptoir cambodgien de ravitaillement, 38 rue Van Vollenhoven, Phnom-Penh.
 CANADA. (English speaking): University of Toronto Press, Toronto.
 (French speaking): Benoit Baril, 4234 rue de la Roche, Montreal 34.
 CEYLON. Lake House Bookshop, The Associated Newspapers of Ceylon, Ltd., Colombo I.
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 COLOMBIA. Emilio Royo Marín, Carrera 9a, 1791, Bogotá.
 CUBA. La Casa Belga, René de Smedt, O'Reilly 455, Havana.
 CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Orbis, Narodni 37, Prague I.
 DENMARK. Einar Munksgaard, 6 Nørregade, Copenhagen.
 ECUADOR. Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana, Av. Mariano Aguilera 332, Casilla 67, Quito.
 EGYPT. Librairie James Cattau, Fournisseur de la Cour, 118 rue Emad el Dine, Cairo.
 FINLAND. Akateeminen Kirjakauppa, 2 Keskuskatu, Helsinki.
 FRANCE. Unesco Sales Service, 19 avenue Kléber, Paris-16e.
 GERMANY. Florian Kupferberg Verlag, Eleonorenstrasse 6, Mainz-Kastel.
 GREECE. Eleftheroudakis, Librairie Internationale, Athens.
 HUNGARY. "Kultura", Akademia-u, 10, Budapest V.
 INDIA. Oxford Book and Stationery Co., Scindia House, New Delhi.
 Vidya Bhavan Granthagar, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Buildings, Chowpatty Road, Bombay 7.
 INDONESIA. G.C.T. van Dorp & Co. NV, Djalan Nusantara 22, Djakarta.
 ISRAEL. Leo Blumstein, Book and Art Shop, 35 Allenby Road, Tel-Aviv.
 ITALY. Messagerie Italiana, Via Lomazzo 52, Milan.
 LEBANON and SYRIA. Librairie Universelle, Avenue des Français, Beirut, Lebanon.
 MALAYA and SINGAPORE. Peter Chong and Co., P.O. Box 135, Singapore.
 MEXICO. Libreria Universitaria, Justo Sierra 16, Mexico D.F.
 NETHERLANDS. N. V. Martinus Nijhoff, Lange Voorhout 9, The Hague.
 NEW ZEALAND. Whitcombe and Tombs, Ltd., G.P.O. Box 1526, Wellington, C.I.
 NIGERIA. C.M.S. Bookshop, P.O. Box 174, Lagos.
 NORWAY. A/S Bokhjærnet. Stortingsplass 7, Oslo.
 PAKISTAN. Thomas and Thomas, Fort Mansions, Frere Road, Karachi 3.
 PERU. Libreria Internacional del Peru, S.A., Giron de la Union, Lima.
 PHILIPPINES. Philippine Education Co., Inc., 1104 Castillejos, Quiapo, Manila.
 PORTUGAL. Publicações Europa-America, Ltda., 4 Rua da Barroca, Lisbon.
 SPAIN. Aguilar S. A. de Ediciones, Juan Bravo 38, Madrid.
 SWEDEN. A/B C.E. Fritzes Kungl. Hovbokhandel, Fredsgatan 2, Stockholm, 16.
 SWITZERLAND. French-speaking cantons: Librairie de l'Université, 22-24 rue de Romont, Fribourg.
 German-speaking cantons: Europa Verlag, 5 Rämistrasse, Zürich.
 THAILAND. Suksaphan Phanit, Arkarn 9, Raj-Damnern Avenue, Bangkok.
 TURKEY. Librairie Hachette, 469 Istiklal caddesi, Beyoglu, Istanbul.
 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. Van Schaik's Bookstore (Pty.), Ltd., P.O. Box 724, Pretoria.
 UNITED KINGDOM. H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1.
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y.
 URUGUAY. Centro de Cooperacion Cientifica para la America Latina, Unesco, Bulevar Artigas 1320, Montevideo.